BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
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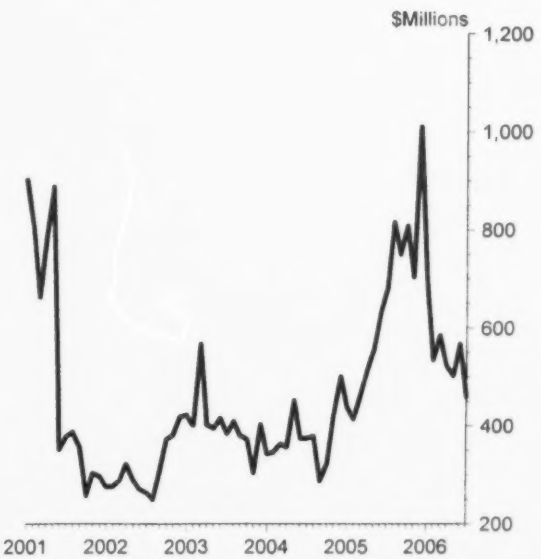
Exports ◆ July 2006

- BC origin exports climbed 4.5% in the January to July period of 2006 compared to the same seven-month period a year earlier.
- Metallic mineral product exports contributed significantly to the overall increase, jumping 29.2% in the first seven months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. Exports of copper ores and concentrates almost doubled (+97.7%), while shipments of unwrought aluminum (+17.3%) and zinc (+10.5%) also experienced healthy increases. Exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates bucked the trend, falling 31.6%.
- Shipments of machinery and equipment rose 10.0% in the January to July period, despite a 2.8% drop in exports of motor vehicles and parts.
- Exports of energy products fell significantly in July (-32.5%) compared to the same month a year earlier; however, year-to-date, shipments of energy products are still up 4.7%. With the exception of electricity (-34.0%), other energy goods have all expanded from last year's values. Coal exports have climbed 10.3%, while natural gas is up 2.7%. Prices are the main reason for the difference in export movement, as electricity prices have fallen significantly, while natural gas and coal prices have risen.
- Exports of solid wood products dropped 2.8%, driven mainly by a 4.1% slump in shipments of softwood lumber. Lower prices were the reason for the drop in softwood lumber exports as quantities shipped actually increased 6.7%.
- Elsewhere in the forest sector, pulp and paper exports increased 2.5% as a significant 6.8% boost in shipments of pulp partially offset declines in other paper products.
- Exports to India have more than doubled year-to-date compared to last year (+110.7%). Japan (+22.0%) and South Korea (+22.8%) also have seen a significant increase in exports. Shipments to Canada's free trade partners, on the other hand, have dropped with shipments to Mexico falling 30.0% and exports to the United States down marginally (-0.3%).

Exports of energy products are well up over 2005 values, but as prices are falling, so too are the value of exports

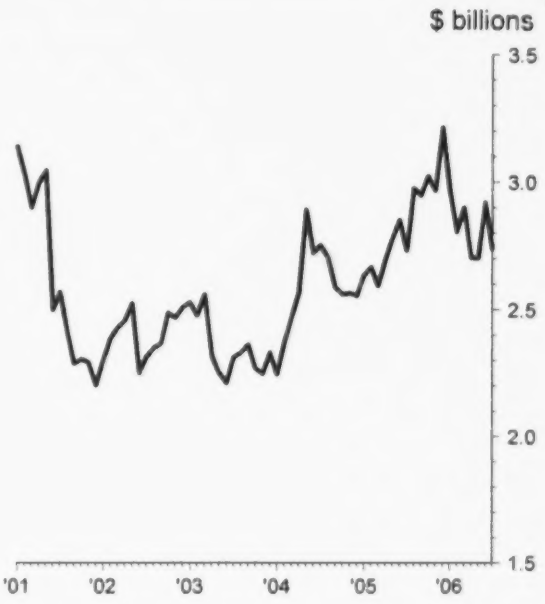


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Exports (adjusted for seasonality) fell in July as shipments to overseas destinations slumped

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- Exports fell 6.1% in July, losing most of the ground gained in June, as shipments to overseas destinations plunged 12.8% after having climbed 19.2% a month earlier. Exports to the US were also down (-1.2%).
- With the exception of agriculture and fish products (+3.9%), all other major categories saw declines in exports. Energy products (-13.9%) took the biggest hit, mainly due to falling prices.



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Jul 2004	204	394	1,296	356	503	2,753	1,782
Aug	187	380	1,281	341	517	2,706	1,774
Sep	199	302	1,251	341	493	2,585	1,712
Oct	208	336	1,177	340	499	2,560	1,656
Nov	195	425	1,120	339	486	2,564	1,671
Dec	183	431	1,109	325	505	2,554	1,651
Jan 2005	188	445	1,112	334	554	2,633	1,656
Feb	182	444	1,174	339	527	2,665	1,757
Mar	177	463	1,117	333	501	2,592	1,733
Apr	184	521	1,116	358	515	2,694	1,776
May	185	563	1,138	357	536	2,777	1,752
Jun	209	616	1,114	359	551	2,849	1,797
Jul	171	707	1,009	362	484	2,733	1,831
Aug	198	811	1,064	364	537	2,974	1,862
Sep	193	794	1,034	364	561	2,947	1,842
Oct	196	839	1,126	375	486	3,021	2,018
Nov	202	708	1,114	376	566	2,966	2,007
Dec	196	866	1,180	389	581	3,212	2,046
Jan 2006	193	703	1,175	365	537	2,974	1,970
Feb	190	580	1,116	374	546	2,806	1,769
Mar	191	573	1,117	433	585	2,898	1,791
Apr	182	537	1,078	364	544	2,704	1,695
May	190	510	1,073	342	588	2,703	1,667
Jun	183	552	1,106	371	707	2,919	1,684
Jul	190	475	1,044	344	687	2,740	1,663

Has Doha Gone the Way of the Dodo?

The Doha round of the WTO trade talks may be dead

The Doha round of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) global trade talks may have reached its end without an agreement, much to the dismay of advocates of free trade. Although there is a sliver of hope that the talks will be resumed at some point, the deep divide that exists between member nations may be impossible to bridge. India's Minister of Trade and Industry, Kamal Nath, described the status of the Doha round as being "...somewhere between intensive care and the crematorium."[1]

Adding to the difficulty of talks being reopened is the impending expiration of the Bush administration's trade promotion authority (TPA). Under the TPA, Congress has only the options of accepting or rejecting an international trade deal. Without the TPA, Congress could try to amend the deal, removing clauses that it deems disadvantageous to the United States, which would likely raise objections from the other parties to the agreement and kill the deal. The current TPA expires in mid-2007.

Agricultural subsidies are the main stumbling block in negotiations

The biggest stumbling block to an agreement is the issue of protectionism in the agricultural sector. Developing nations want to see developed countries, particularly the European Union (EU) and the United States, remove barriers such as tariffs and subsidies. At the same time, the developed nations want to see an easing of restrictions in the developing nations on services and industrial goods. There was some significant movement toward settling the disagreements over agriculture when, in the session of talks in Hong Kong in December 2005, it was conditionally agreed to eliminate subsidies by 2013. However, loopholes in the agreement could not be closed to the satisfaction of all members and negotiations fell apart in July, leaving nations pointing the finger at each other as to whom is to blame.

The European Union and the United States offer the largest agricultural subsidies

The United States and the EU are the recipients of most of the criticism surrounding agricultural subsidies and tariffs, even from each other. In assigning blame for the collapse of the WTO talks, the US pointed to the EU for its unwillingness to make larger reductions in import tariffs on farm products, while the EU accused the US of not going far enough in cuts to agricultural subsidies. Based on data from the WTO, both the US and the EU are guilty of offering a significant amount of trade-distorting subsidies to their agricultural sectors, but it is the EU that is by far the worst offender, at least based on data from 1999.[2]

Although the United States gave over $US 74 billion in support to its agricultural sector in 1999, the majority of these subsidies were

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[1] Quoted in: Chase, Steven, "WTO talks collapse after 5 years," *The Globe and Mail*, July 25, 2006.

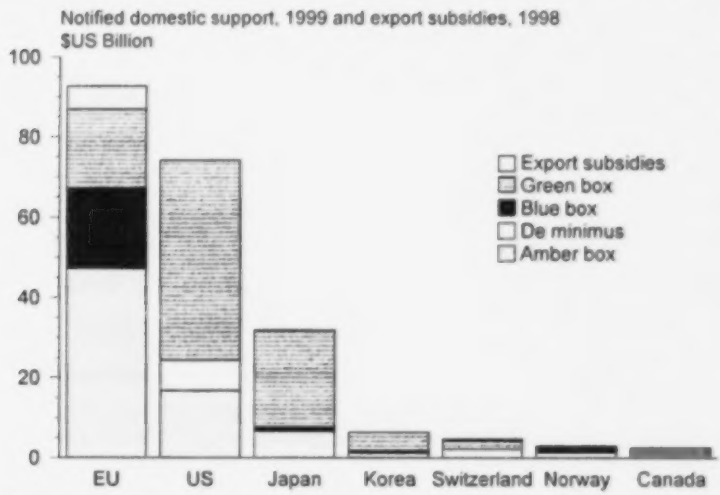
[2] Data extracted from: World Trade Organization, *WTO Agriculture Negotiations: The Issues, and Where We Are Now*, December 1, 2004.

non trade-distorting, or classified as "green box" subsidies in the WTO nomenclature. These subsidies are usually not targetted at specific products, but rather provide direct support to farmers that is not contingent on production levels or prices. These types of subsidies are allowed without limits under WTO agreements.

The majority of subsidies offered by the EU, on the other hand, are of the "amber box" or "blue box" varieties. Amber box supports are trade-distorting and include measures directly related to volume of production as well as price-supporting instruments. Amber box supports are subject to limits under WTO agreements with *de minimus* supports allowed of 5% of agricultural production for developed countries and 10% for developing countries. Blue box supports are those that would normally be in the amber box, except they are subject to limits and therefore distort trade only minimally. In 1999, the EU offered over $US 67 billion in trade-distorting support to its agricultural sector, compared to $US 24 billion in trade-distorting supports offered by the United States.

The subsidies offered by the EU are mainly the trade-distorting type

The European Union spent by far the most on trade-distorting support for domestic agriculture in 1999



Source: World Trade Organization

Categories of domestic support:

Green box: Non trade-distorting supports

Blue box: Minimally trade-distorting supports — linked to production, but subject to limits

Amber box: Trade-distorting supports

De minimus: an allowable minimal amount of amber box type supports

Export subsidy: a benefit that is contingent on exports, which is given to a firm by the government

Canada is not completely innocent of offering trade-distorting supports to its farmers, although they pale in comparison to those of the EU and the US. Nevertheless, Canada has garnered some criticism for continuing to defend its supply-managed system for eggs, dairy and poultry products. Canada's credibility at global trade talks has been strained as it lobbies for reductions in agricultural tariffs and subsidies at the same time it insists on maintaining marketing boards that dictate prices and supply, which, in effect, results in tariffs and subsidies for those goods. For example, Canadian import tariffs on supply-managed goods over quota restrictions range from around 150% to almost 300%.

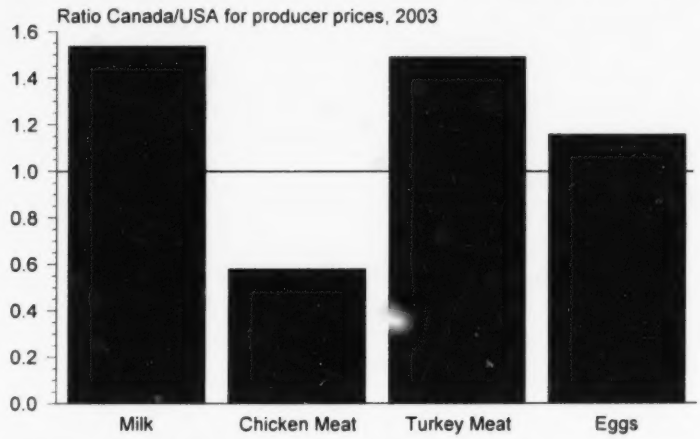
Proponents of supply-management argue that the system ensures that farmers get a stable income while Canadian consumers have access to a safe supply of food at reasonable prices. However, opponents of marketing boards see far more cons than pros to supply-management and take issue as to whether the system actually ensures "reasonable" prices. A report from the C.D. Howe Institute suggests that:

> "Maintaining the status quo for these two farm sectors [dairy and poultry] is unfair to consumers, who are condemned to higher prices and limited choices; unfair to other farmers, whose chances at better access to foreign markets are sacrificed in order to protect dairy and poultry farmers; unfair to food processors, whose access to quality inputs is limited to what local suppliers will produce at regulated prices, and even unfair to efficient dairy and poultry farmers, whose opportunities to expand and become more productive are hemmed in by the system's constraints."[3]

Canada's current supply-management system is "unfair to consumers...unfair to other farmers...unfair to food processors...and even unfair to efficient dairy and poultry farmers" according to the C.D. Howe Institute

In terms of prices, data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) show that Canadian producers of supply-managed commodities tend to get a far higher price for their goods compared to farmers in the United States. Producer prices for milk and turkey meat, in particular, were substantially higher in Canada, although chicken meat was priced significantly lower compared to the US.

With the exception of chicken, Canadian producers of supply-managed commodities get far higher prices for their goods compared to American producers



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Canadian producers of supply-managed goods generally get higher prices for them...

[3] Hart, Michael, *Great Wine, Better Cheese: How Canada Can Escape the Trap of Agricultural Supply Management*, C.D. Howe Institute Backgrounder no. 90, April 2005.

According to the FAO data, Canada is far from having the highest producer prices for these goods,[4] but considering that farming conditions are similar between Canada and the US and availability of the products is also similar, one would expect prices to be reasonably close as well.

...and retail prices are higher too

To see that the differential price received by producers has an effect on retail prices, note that prices for whole milk in July 2006 were substantially higher in Canada compared to the United States. While Canadians paid, on average, $1.86 per litre, Americans paid only $1.01 per litre.[5] Even in New Orleans, which had the highest price among the cities surveyed, the price was only about $1.31 per litre.

Canada's marketing boards are not only undergoing attack from institutions such as the C.D. Howe Institute, but also from farmers feeling unduly restrained by the system. Organic farmers, in particular, have fought the marketing boards' jurisdiction, arguing that the cost of getting quota from the marketing board makes it possible for only large-scale farms to operate, whereas organic farms are almost always small-scale operations and therefore can't make a profit if they have to pay for quota.

Despite the higher prices and fewer choices for consumers, and the barriers to entry for some farmers, the Canadian government continues to wholeheartedly support Canada's marketing boards. By taking a hard line in defence of its supply-management system, Canada may find it more difficult to get concessions in lowering tariffs and reducing subsidies for other goods, such as grains and beef, which are causing harm to Canadian exporters.

Canada may have to settle for pursuing bilateral or regional agreements if Doha is not resurrected

As long as Canada and other nations refuse to bend on agricultural issues, it is unlikely that the WTO trade talks will yield any positive results and the Doha round will almost certainly end in failure. The stakes for Canada are large, particularly since it has placed all its eggs (the figurative ones, not the supply-managed ones) in one basket, pursuing a global trade agreement rather than concluding bilateral deals. Canada may now have to shift its emphasis to smaller deals to avoid falling further behind its competitors such as the United States, which has signed several free trade agreements in the last couple of years with nations such as Australia, Chile and Singapore, while Canada has not concluded an agreement in five years. While a global agreement may be the preferred option, Canada may have to settle for something less.

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[4] For example, and somewhat ironically, the highest producer prices for turkey meat were in Turkey at four times the Canadian price.

[5] Canadian data is from Statistics Canada (*The Consumer Price Index, July 2006*, catalogue no. 62-001). American data is from the US Department of Agriculture. US data was converted from US gallons to litres and from US dollars to Canadian dollars. The American data is an average for selected cities from across the country.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

06-07 *Has Doha Gone the Way of the Dodo?*
(released September 2006)

06-06 *Will BC Miss the Boat on Port Expansion?*
(released August 2006)

06-05 *Breaking the Interprovincial Trade Barrier*
(released July 2006)

06-04 *Deal or No Deal for Softwood Lumber?*
(released June 2006)

06-03 *Will Canada-India Trade Spice Up?*
(released May 2006)

06-02 *Log Exports Becoming More of a Private Affair*
(released April 2006)

06-01 *BC Exports: 2005 in Review*
(released March 2006)

05-12 *Electricity Puts a Charge into BC Exports*
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05-11 *Pulp Friction: Challenging Times for BC's Pulp Industry*
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05-10 *Japan Aims for Free Trade with Canada*
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05-09 *China's Growth Both an Opportunity and a Threat for Exporters*
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05-08 *Booming Energy Sector May Give Rise to "Dutch Disease" for Other Exporters*
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04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
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(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For BC government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for BC, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, US states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2005	2006	CHANGE 2005-06	2005	2006	CHANGE 2005-06	2003	2004	2005
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	25,641	19,983	-22.1%	230,063	237,690	3.3%	302,431	340,151	420,235
Germany	40,617	22,203	-45.3%	281,384	262,703	-6.6%	364,273	415,542	462,512
People's Republic of China	83,824	111,831	33.4%	679,055	772,454	13.8%	907,766	1,262,965	1,298,392
Hong Kong	8,689	14,931	71.8%	122,040	126,084	3.3%	179,573	254,224	213,148
Taiwan	18,691	40,655	117.5%	254,014	292,216	15.0%	428,132	482,240	493,595
Japan	336,293	339,580	1.0%	2,288,961	2,792,637	22.0%	3,649,686	3,799,308	4,154,715
South Korea	97,142	116,484	19.9%	605,035	743,072	22.8%	772,125	909,249	1,163,504
India	4,135	107,209	2492.6%	104,888	221,000	110.7%	107,899	131,756	193,712
Australia	11,765	13,232	12.5%	100,940	93,164	-7.7%	200,826	222,136	178,898
Mexico	19,506	7,707	-60.5%	153,455	107,349	-30.0%	107,269	197,164	235,700
United States	1,895,968	1,737,585	-8.4%	12,376,403	12,343,856	-0.3%	18,792,350	20,121,209	22,076,423
other	219,688	230,899	5.1%	1,753,148	1,802,068	2.8%	2,377,002	2,841,699	3,173,165
Total International Exports	**2,761,958**	**2,762,299**	**0.0%**	**18,949,388**	**19,794,292**	**4.5%**	**28,189,333**	**30,977,644**	**34,063,999**
1) Western Europe	179,297	121,641	-32.2%	1,412,165	1,346,115	-4.7%	1,877,274	2,179,751	2,434,805
2) Eastern Europe	10,701	10,887	1.7%	61,847	57,848	-6.5%	35,532	77,408	128,318
3) South East Asia	14,318	36,597	155.6%	231,413	276,967	19.7%	402,849	466,641	444,496
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	2,631	5,107	94.1%	29,828	29,240	-2.0%	65,433	55,094	57,673
5) South America	42,524	47,208	11.0%	220,045	277,824	26.3%	281,172	319,260	435,897
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	4,711	6,609	40.3%	51,780	69,665	34.5%	64,728	92,183	106,634
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	574,863	679,566	18.2%	4,318,783	5,131,151	18.8%	6,598,713	7,493,053	8,024,659
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	238,570	339,986	42.5%	2,029,822	2,338,513	15.2%	2,949,027	3,693,745	3,869,945
9) Middle East	25,549	34,609	35.5%	176,195	184,097	4.5%	207,976	248,472	308,626
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)								
United Kingdom	0.9%	0.7%		1.2%	1.2%		1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Germany	1.5%	0.8%		1.5%	1.3%		1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
People's Republic of China	3.0%	4.0%		3.6%	3.9%		3.2%	4.1%	3.8%
Hong Kong	0.3%	0.5%		0.6%	0.6%		0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Taiwan	0.7%	1.5%		1.3%	1.5%		1.5%	1.6%	1.4%
Japan	12.2%	12.3%		12.1%	14.1%		12.9%	12.3%	12.2%
South Korea	3.5%	4.2%		3.2%	3.8%		2.7%	2.9%	3.4%
India	0.1%	3.9%		0.6%	1.1%		0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Australia	0.4%	0.5%		0.5%	0.5%		0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Mexico	0.7%	0.3%		0.8%	0.5%		0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
United States	68.6%	62.9%		65.3%	62.4%		66.7%	65.0%	64.8%
other	8.0%	8.4%		9.3%	9.1%		8.4%	9.2%	9.3%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.5%	4.4%		7.5%	6.8%		6.7%	7.0%	7.1%
2) Eastern Europe	0.4%	0.4%		0.3%	0.3%		0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
3) South East Asia	0.5%	1.3%		1.2%	1.4%		1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.5%	1.7%		1.2%	1.4%		1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.2%		0.3%	0.4%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	20.8%	24.6%		22.8%	25.9%		23.4%	24.2%	23.6%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	8.6%	12.3%		10.7%	11.8%		10.5%	11.9%	11.4%
9) Middle East	0.9%	1.3%		0.9%	0.9%		0.7%	0.8%	0.9%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**757,394**	**721,560**	**-4.7%**	**5,553,778**	**5,497,006**	**-2.8%**	**29.8%**	**27.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	494,569	469,257	-5.1%	3,806,392	3,652,094	-4.1%	20.1%	18.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	21,236	23,177	9.1%	139,181	146,202	5.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	37,015	35,541	-4.0%	264,491	269,326	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	55,474	51,417	-7.3%	437,934	455,776	4.1%	2.3%	2.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	84,607	76,735	-9.3%	580,967	528,410	-9.0%	3.1%	2.7%
Other	64,493	65,433	1.5%	424,813	445,197	4.8%	2.2%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**333,950**	**386,820**	**15.8%**	**2,641,809**	**2,707,713**	**2.5%**	**13.9%**	**13.7%**
Pulp	190,725	237,182	24.4%	1,486,602	1,588,368	6.8%	7.8%	8.0%
Newsprint	38,861	46,639	20.0%	365,614	355,481	-2.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	92,265	88,935	-3.6%	691,996	670,731	-3.1%	3.7%	3.4%
Other	12,099	14,064	16.2%	97,598	93,133	-4.6%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**136,352**	**145,638**	**6.8%**	**753,661**	**774,764**	**2.8%**	**4.0%**	**3.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	35,230	34,794	-1.2%	73,693	64,122	-13.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Vegetables	34,441	28,891	-16.1%	166,957	134,208	-19.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Other	66,681	81,953	22.9%	513,012	576,435	12.4%	2.7%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**83,537**	**94,563**	**13.2%**	**562,270**	**559,430**	**-0.5%**	**3.0%**	**2.8%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	13,442	17,556	30.6%	88,120	81,587	-7.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	25,155	36,658	45.7%	181,361	221,325	22.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,749	5,752	0.0%	47,546	39,968	-15.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	39,191	34,597	-11.7%	245,242	216,551	-11.7%	1.3%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**181,677**	**347,034**	**91.0%**	**1,581,478**	**2,043,231**	**29.2%**	**8.3%**	**10.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	54,859	193,226	252.2%	488,733	966,031	97.7%	2.6%	4.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	36,030	32,756	-9.1%	355,916	243,425	-31.6%	1.9%	1.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	48,306	60,594	25.4%	339,018	397,726	17.3%	1.8%	2.0%
Unwrought Zinc	25,376	42,297	66.7%	228,888	252,883	10.5%	1.2%	1.3%
Other	17,106	18,161	6.2%	168,923	183,167	8.4%	0.9%	0.9%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**679,792**	**459,032**	**-32.5%**	**3,688,789**	**3,863,016**	**4.7%**	**19.5%**	**19.5%**
Natural Gas	281,056	233,284	-17.0%	1,838,849	1,888,974	2.7%	9.7%	9.5%
Coal	305,353	175,797	-42.4%	1,547,314	1,706,974	10.3%	8.2%	8.6%
Electricity	83,224	36,486	-56.2%	219,663	145,036	-34.0%	1.2%	0.7%
Other	10,158	13,465	32.5%	82,963	122,032	47.1%	0.4%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**272,728**	**269,250**	**-1.3%**	**1,912,154**	**2,103,976**	**10.0%**	**10.1%**	**10.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	31,536	30,820	-2.3%	241,713	234,905	-2.8%	1.3%	1.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	59,070	55,674	-5.7%	360,234	397,120	10.2%	1.9%	2.0%
Other	182,122	182,756	0.3%	1,310,207	1,471,951	12.3%	6.9%	7.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**43,433**	**49,423**	**13.8%**	**307,559**	**343,382**	**11.6%**	**1.6%**	**1.7%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**10,491**	**13,305**	**26.8%**	**65,804**	**83,580**	**27.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.4%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**262,604**	**275,673**	**5.0%**	**1,782,087**	**1,818,195**	**2.0%**	**9.4%**	**9.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,761,958**	**2,762,299**	**0.0%**	**18,949,388**	**19,794,292**	**4.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**636,176**	**560,272**	**-11.9%**	**4,494,831**	**4,326,477**	**-3.7%**	**36.3%**	**35.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	415,877	353,419	-15.0%	2,972,321	2,796,233	-5.9%	24.0%	22.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,961	21,901	4.5%	133,730	138,026	3.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	35,644	34,498	-3.2%	247,478	262,437	6.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Other Panel Products	54,682	46,002	-15.9%	418,064	431,168	3.1%	3.4%	3.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	75,647	66,508	-12.1%	492,070	459,973	-6.5%	4.0%	3.7%
Other	33,365	37,944	13.7%	231,168	238,640	3.2%	1.9%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**196,991**	**182,013**	**-7.6%**	**1,248,665**	**1,224,906**	**-1.9%**	**10.1%**	**9.9%**
Pulp	74,940	65,576	-12.5%	432,201	423,587	-2.0%	3.5%	3.4%
Newsprint	32,669	28,773	-11.9%	204,694	203,841	-0.4%	1.7%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	78,059	76,327	-2.2%	533,147	522,983	-1.9%	4.3%	4.2%
Other	11,323	11,336	0.1%	78,623	74,495	-5.2%	0.6%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**109,013**	**113,659**	**4.3%**	**557,520**	**575,423**	**3.2%**	**4.5%**	**4.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	29,317	28,263	-3.6%	55,034	47,078	-14.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Vegetables	33,714	28,212	-16.3%	148,905	131,691	-11.6%	1.2%	1.1%
Other	45,982	57,183	24.4%	353,581	396,655	12.2%	2.9%	3.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**56,967**	**52,199**	**-8.4%**	**294,046**	**311,074**	**5.8%**	**2.4%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	9,218	7,056	-23.5%	43,228	39,340	-9.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,282	29,448	61.1%	138,806	186,901	34.6%	1.1%	1.5%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,580	2,248	-50.9%	24,306	14,715	-39.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	24,887	13,447	-46.0%	87,706	70,118	-20.1%	0.7%	0.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**47,237**	**57,671**	**22.1%**	**403,789**	**372,707**	**-7.7%**	**3.3%**	**3.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	3	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	7,128	12,432	74.4%	126,440	82,097	-35.1%	1.0%	0.7%
Unwrought Aluminum	6,081	6,666	9.6%	33,373	50,376	51.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	24,440	30,202	23.6%	174,413	160,336	-8.1%	1.4%	1.3%
Other	9,588	8,371	-12.7%	69,561	79,898	14.9%	0.6%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**385,504**	**285,890**	**-25.8%**	**2,234,686**	**2,213,832**	**-0.9%**	**18.1%**	**17.9%**
Natural Gas	281,056	233,284	-17.0%	1,838,849	1,888,974	2.7%	14.9%	15.3%
Coal	11,249	2,718	-75.8%	95,425	71,752	-24.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Electricity	83,224	36,486	-56.2%	219,663	145,036	-34.0%	1.8%	1.2%
Other	9,975	13,402	34.4%	80,749	108,070	33.8%	0.7%	0.9%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**211,771**	**214,595**	**1.3%**	**1,410,029**	**1,517,115**	**7.6%**	**11.4%**	**12.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	28,230	27,605	-2.2%	200,714	205,378	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	47,810	45,913	-4.0%	271,126	292,574	7.9%	2.2%	2.4%
Other	135,731	141,076	3.9%	938,189	1,019,163	8.6%	7.6%	8.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**41,194**	**45,449**	**10.3%**	**286,850**	**316,058**	**10.2%**	**2.3%**	**2.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**9,205**	**11,615**	**26.2%**	**52,912**	**70,693**	**33.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**201,910**	**214,222**	**6.1%**	**1,393,075**	**1,415,570**	**1.6%**	**11.3%**	**11.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,895,968**	**1,737,585**	**-8.4%**	**12,376,403**	**12,343,856**	**-0.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**89,886**	**98,260**	**9.3%**	**767,935**	**775,964**	**1.0%**	**33.5%**	**27.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	58,223	71,583	22.9%	543,677	560,852	3.2%	23.8%	20.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	NA	15	34	117.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,171	723	-38.3%	9,633	3,712	-61.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Other Panel Products	700	3,758	437.0%	15,312	15,459	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	4,393	8,871	101.9%	64,270	55,741	-13.3%	2.8%	2.0%
Other	25,399	13,324	-47.5%	135,028	140,168	3.8%	5.9%	5.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**22,669**	**34,499**	**52.2%**	**187,849**	**176,572**	**-6.0%**	**8.2%**	**6.3%**
Pulp	19,857	33,618	69.3%	151,961	168,579	10.9%	6.6%	6.0%
Newsprint	2,279	268	-88.3%	27,172	2,518	-90.7%	1.2%	0.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	336	421	25.5%	6,774	3,847	-43.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Other	198	192	-2.9%	1,942	1,629	-16.1%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**8,341**	**7,900**	**-5.3%**	**67,086**	**70,872**	**5.6%**	**2.9%**	**2.5%**
Fruit and Nuts	774	801	3.5%	7,888	7,417	-6.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	116	185	59.8%	671	584	-12.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	7,452	6,914	-7.2%	58,528	62,871	7.4%	2.6%	2.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**16,431**	**18,053**	**9.9%**	**147,376**	**123,759**	**-16.0%**	**6.4%**	**4.4%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	590	1,695	187.3%	19,324	15,320	-20.7%	0.8%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	5,071	3,626	-28.5%	18,134	15,149	-16.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	105	166	57.4%	1,098	1,512	37.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	10,665	12,565	17.8%	108,823	91,778	-15.7%	4.8%	3.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**64,220**	**117,430**	**82.9%**	**620,328**	**1,008,364**	**62.6%**	**27.1%**	**36.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	8,478	56,339	564.5%	211,159	592,646	180.7%	9.2%	21.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	17,268	17,159	-0.6%	101,339	90,578	-10.6%	4.4%	3.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	33,714	39,961	18.5%	226,803	245,319	8.2%	9.9%	8.8%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	3,019	3,706	22.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	4,759	3,970	-16.6%	78,008	76,115	-2.4%	3.4%	2.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**108,860**	**50,457**	**-53.6%**	**374,272**	**497,873**	**33.0%**	**16.4%**	**17.8%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	108,860	50,434	-53.7%	374,032	497,752	33.1%	16.3%	17.8%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	22	NA	241	121	-49.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**5,164**	**3,731**	**-27.7%**	**50,158**	**68,573**	**36.7%**	**2.2%**	**2.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	705	241	-65.9%	9,083	2,197	-75.8%	0.4%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,444	774	-46.4%	7,254	8,770	20.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	3,015	2,717	-9.9%	33,821	57,606	70.3%	1.5%	2.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**154**	**327**	**112.1%**	**1,765**	**1,972**	**11.7%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**67**	**657**	**881.3%**	**2,600**	**2,495**	**-4.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**20,501**	**8,267**	**-59.7%**	**69,589**	**66,194**	**-4.9%**	**3.0%**	**2.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**336,293**	**339,580**	**1.0%**	**2,288,961**	**2,792,637**	**22.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	CHANGE 2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	CHANGE 2005-06 (%)	SHARE 2005 (%)	SHARE 2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**16,702**	**29,921**	**79.1%**	**166,099**	**176,585**	**6.3%**	**11.9%**	**13.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	11,498	21,147	83.9%	125,198	130,336	4.1%	9.0%	9.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	229	657	186.7%	3,155	4,457	41.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	9	241	2517.1%	4,583	1,189	-74.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Other Panel Products	0	38	379040.0%	321	215	-33.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	446	468	4.9%	5,125	6,273	22.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Other	4,519	7,371	63.1%	27,717	34,116	23.1%	2.0%	2.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**43,306**	**37,429**	**-13.6%**	**395,968**	**286,048**	**-27.8%**	**28.3%**	**21.5%**
Pulp	39,114	33,804	-13.6%	352,176	255,452	-27.5%	25.2%	19.2%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	7,327	72	-99.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	4,116	3,202	-22.2%	36,078	29,716	-17.6%	2.6%	2.2%
Other	76	424	456.0%	387	808	108.8%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,786**	**3,402**	**22.1%**	**16,373**	**16,525**	**0.9%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,377	2,057	49.3%	1,579	2,208	39.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Vegetables	120	6	-95.3%	1,419	293	-79.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Other	1,289	1,339	3.9%	13,374	14,024	4.9%	1.0%	1.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,339**	**5,681**	**30.9%**	**32,488**	**30,961**	**-4.7%**	**2.3%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,877	2,371	-17.6%	9,879	8,884	-10.1%	0.7%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	483	1,063	120.0%	6,407	5,946	-7.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	900	2,097	133.0%	14,888	15,142	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Other	78	151	92.5%	1,313	989	-24.7%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**1,790**	**1,514**	**-15.5%**	**54,491**	**55,111**	**1.3%**	**3.9%**	**4.1%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,691	1,169	-30.8%	52,231	48,841	-6.5%	3.7%	3.7%
Unwrought Aluminum	66	171	161.2%	737	591	-19.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	34	173	405.6%	1,433	5,679	296.4%	0.1%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**75,561**	**13,191**	**-82.5%**	**479,274**	**491,483**	**2.5%**	**34.3%**	**36.9%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	75,558	13,188	-82.5%	479,243	491,446	2.5%	34.3%	36.9%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	3	2	-6.4%	31	37	19.4%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**27,122**	**22,970**	**-15.3%**	**190,232**	**217,633**	**14.4%**	**13.6%**	**16.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	363	407	12.2%	9,177	6,122	-33.3%	0.7%	0.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,906	2,637	-9.2%	23,060	32,455	40.7%	1.6%	2.4%
Other	23,854	19,926	-16.5%	157,995	179,057	13.3%	11.3%	13.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**826**	**879**	**6.2%**	**7,160**	**8,205**	**14.7%**	**0.5%**	**0.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**964**	**698**	**-27.6%**	**7,640**	**6,677**	**-12.6%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,826**	**5,721**	**18.5%**	**48,094**	**43,616**	**-9.3%**	**3.4%**	**3.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**178,223**	**121,406**	**-31.9%**	**1,397,719**	**1,332,845**	**-4.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.